

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. VI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1885.

No. 52.

LOCAL.

Roads drying up.
DELICIOUS weather.
LIME \$1 a bushel at Ft. Saskatchewan.
H. GIBBONS left for Battleford on Tuesday.
SNOW has almost disappeared and weather mild again.
J. COLEMAN arrived from Calgary on Thursday with freight for self.
THE police barracks at Ft. Saskatchewan are rather crowded now.
S. CUNNINGHAM, M.N.W.C. for St. Albert, left for Regina on Friday.
THE boat shed in the H. B. fort is being fitted up as a police guard-room.
REV. JOHN McDUGALL of Morley, arrived on Tuesday with Mrs. McDougall.
New grain has been coming into Hardisty & Fraser's mill quite freely lately.
RIVER water is now as clear as crystal, as it always is when the stream is low.
HOUSES which have been standing empty all summer are gradually filling up.
MYRTLE NAVY tobacco has risen from 25 cts. to 35 cents a plug in some of the stores.
J. ASHEN arrived from Calgary on Thursday with freight for various parties in town.
A. D. OSBORNE arrived from Winnipeg on Friday evening, three days out from Calgary.
A TRAIN of carts and wagons arrived on Thursday with freight for A. Macdonald & Co.
M. McCauley returned from his exploring trip to the Rocky mountains on Friday evening.
REV. JOHN McDUGALL will preach in the Methodist church on Sabbath evening next at 7 o'clock.
JOE. RABISCAU arrived from Calgary on Monday with thirty-five coal and wood stoves for Ross Bros.
D. M. McDUGALL is fitting up the log building on Main street, opposite his butcher shop, as a dwelling.
MESSRS. S. TROTT and J. McD Gordon, inspector of land agencies, arrived from Calgary on Friday evening.
JAS. KERNOHAN arrived from Calgary on Wednesday of last week with his wife and family who have joined him from Ontario.
A LAD was severely injured on Wednesday last while hauling logs. One rib was broken and he was injured slightly about the head.
REPORTED that the post-office is to be removed from its present location in the fort to the building now occupied by Dr. Munro as a dwelling.
The telegraph repairing party returned from Grizzly Bear coulee on Friday evening. They had run out of provisions and came in for a fresh supply.
ON Wednesday night some person unknown ran Rev. Mr. Baird's buckboard over the river bank at his stable, damaging it badly. A most disgraceful act.
STAGE arrived on Tuesday, P. Campbell driver. One passenger, Mr. Cunningham, of Poplar Point, Manitoba, uncle of Mr. S. Cunningham, of St. Albert.
J. A. MITCHELL, Indian agent at Victoria, has been in town all week. Treaty payments in his agency will commence shortly after his return next week.
LAMOREUX BROS. have contracted to deliver 200,000 feet of saw logs to Prince Bros., at Battleford next season at \$15 per m. Messrs Prince wish to secure 700,000 feet.
M. McKINNON and Jas. Dinnar arrived from Calgary on Thursday with loads of fresh apples and other goods on their own hook. They sold the apples at \$14 a barrel.
D. ROSS received the contract for the supply of 75 tons of coal to the police at Edmonton at \$3.50 per ton. S. Taber received the contract for 150 cords of wood to be delivered at Ft. Saskatchewan.
FT. SASKATCHEWAN settlers, who had their hay burned were busy last week making mows in the swamps south of the country burnt over. This has will make rather dry feed but will beat nothing.
The mining scow has been hauled out of the water and hung up for the season at the place where she was built. The boiler was banked on the south side of the river, as it could be handled there more easily.
REV. PERE LACOMBE assistant census commissioner for Alberta, arrived from Calgary on Saturday to take over the returns of the enumerators of the northern portion of the district, which are now nearly complete.

ON Monday last the police contract for beef for the coming year was awarded to F. Lamoureux, at a price in the neighborhood of 12 cts. The other contracts were not let at that time.
SPT. GRIESBACH contradicts the report that a mounted police outpost is to be established at Victoria this winter. Patrol parties from Edmonton will visit the settlements in that direction occasionally during the winter.
MAJOR GRIESBACH states that satisfactory tenders have been put in for all the supplies asked for by the Mounted police of this division, and that the remaining contracts will be awarded as soon as the necessary agreements are completed.
REPORTED that Edmonton has been made division G of the police jurisdiction, Supt. Griesbach in command, Inspectors Snyder and Mills. Supt. Steele to be in command at Battleford and Supt. Perry at Prince Albert. Supt. Gagnon, now at Prince Albert, to go to headquarters at Regina.
IN the officers' quarters in the Fort, on Friday forenoon, sub constable Fisher, charged with assault and drunkenness, was tried before Major Griesbach and sentenced to \$10 fine and fourteen days imprisonment.
THE Indians held for examination yesterday at the fort will be examined to-day, two from Saddle lake and four from Bears' hill. Souzie, the Indian who was too sick to be brought in is still too ill to be moved. One of those brought in has taken very ill also.
TORONTO WORLD: The line must be drawn between fair-play to French Canadians and subservieny to French Canadians. We must not hang an innocent Riel because he is a French Canadian. Neither must we pardon a guilty Riel because he is a French Canadian.
REV. PERE LEDUC has been informed that the pre-emption of the claim of the Oblate Fathers at St. Laurent, South Branch, must be paid for at the rate of \$2.50 per acre. Why, has not been explained, unless the fight at Batoche has rendered it valuable as historic ground.
JUDGE TRAVIS will not attend the forthcoming session of the North-West council, as the present North-West act provides that the non-selected members of the council shall not number more than six and he would make the seventh. Court will come off punctually at the time announced.
SOME weeks ago the BULLETIN mentioned the reception of an anti-vaccination circular from Dr. A. M. Ross, of Montreal, containing some very pointed arguments against vaccination. The point of the Dr.'s argument is hunted considerably by the fact mentioned in a late issue of the Montreal Star that he has recently been vaccinated himself.
TREATY payments in the Edmonton Indian agency will be made as follows: Two Hills reserve, Monday, Nov. 2nd; Stoney Plain, Wednesday, Nov. 4; Riviere Quilbarre, Saturday, Nov. 7th; Michel's, Upper Sturgeon River, Monday, Nov. 9th; Lac Ste. Anne, Friday, Nov. 13th. The payments will be made by the agent, Mr. Anderson.
A FALL of snow which commenced on Saturday night and continued until Monday night removed all anxiety regarding prairie fires for the rest of the season. Snow was probably never so welcome before. Although a considerable amount fell it melted away quickly so that it was never more than an inch in depth. It made the roads very slippery.
LOYD & CONNOR's billiard hall was opened in due form by a tall and supper on Wednesday evening. Dancing took place in the hall above the billiard room and supper was served at the Jasper house. The billiard room will when complete be the most tasty in town. Circular bar with grained oak front, bright wall paper and large bar mirror direct from Chicago, billiard and pool tables and a cabinet organ—in lieu of a piano—which arrived with A. Macdonald & Co's. freight on Thursday.
LE MANITOBA, of St. Boniface, alludes to the trial and sentence of death passed at Battleford recently upon two Indians charged with killing an Indian woman at Frog lake. This woman, it appears, was what the Indians call a Wehtigo, that is one possessed of cannibal desires, the killing of one of whom the Indians consider a necessary and laudable act. Le Manitoba says that this desire for human flesh is a disease which sometimes comes upon Indians, and which is attributed to their being possessed of a devil, and thinks the Indians should not have been sentenced to death for killing such a one.

BEFORE Major Griesbach, on Friday afternoon, in the H. B. fort, D. B. Wilson, of Sturgeon river, was charged with having started a prairie fire on the 15th inst., which swept the country between Sturgeon river settlement and Ft. Saskatchewan. He pleaded not guilty. A. Cameron testified to having seen the fire start from Mr. Wilson's field on the day in question and to having been told by one of Mr. Wilson's sons that he had started the fire. It was explained to Mr. Wilson by Major Griesbach that if he continued to plead not guilty it would be necessary to proceed against his sons separately, which would increase costs, while if he assumed the responsibility himself and accepted the decision of the court the matter could be terminated at once. After fifteen minutes' deliberation Mr. Wilson pleaded guilty of responsibility for the fire and was fined \$50 with \$18.95 costs.
JOSEPH DOUPE, D. L.S., and party, Jas. McVicar, assistant, arrived by river from Rocky Mountain house on Friday at noon. He has been completing his work of last fall, traversing the river from the Mountain fort down to range four west of the 5th principal meridian. Mr. Doupe reports a large quantity of sawing timber along the river, but by no means an unbroken forest. At one point was a fine plain with a growth of grass five and six feet in height. A very large amount of timber has been destroyed by fire, and indeed there is nothing to prevent what remains from going the same way. He thinks means should be taken to protect the green timber, as it will in the future be of incalculable value. At one point he measured a coal seam 25 feet in thickness and in another one 30 feet in thickness. The best coal, however, is that near the Mountain fort, in the bed of the river, which he considers superior to the Galt coal. In the old times it was used by the H. B. Co. in the manufacture of axes, and for all blacksmithing work. Of the Mountain fort three bastions and the old blacksmith shop are still standing. There is a large quantity of lumber piled up which formerly was used in the buildings of the fort, but it is now valueless from exposure to the weather. The latest map of the interior department places the fort four miles too far south. Moose tracks were numerous along the river banks, but ducks were scarce until within the last 60 miles of Edmonton. S. Wilkinson was mining about 16 miles up the river for four dollars a day. The trail taken to the Mountain fort was the old Blackfoot trail, branching off the Calgary trail at the creek four miles north of Scarlett's, following up the north bank of Serviceberry creek to its head, then crossing Dog Pound creek, Little Red Deer and Big Red Deer rivers, following up the north east bank of the River that Never Freezes, crossing it and reaching the Clearwater at its easterly elbow and following it down to its junction with the Saskatchewan above the fort. The trip from Calgary to the fort was made in five days, the trail being very fair. The map of 1882 is more correct than that of 1884 in giving the situation of the junction of the rivers and of the fort.
The Canadian government steamer Alert, which has been exploring Hudson's straits and bay this summer, returned to Halifax on October 18th, after a successful voyage to York and Churchill. All the station keepers left in the straits and bay last winter were found all right, except one man named Inglis, who died of scurvy in June last. The Alert left St. John's, Newfoundland, on July 27th on her second voyage to the straits, and had but little difficulty in entering. The fishing vessels entered at the same time. The ice was three weeks later than last year, and navigation was not open until the first week of August. Last fall ice took in the western part of the strait in the latter end of October. The strait was not navigable after that date. The country around the bay is very rich in minerals.
Chinese troubles are brewing in Seattle, Washington territory, U.S. An anti-Chinese committee has been formed which has notified employers that they must discharge their Chinese laborers. The property holders have organized a committee 300 strong, all sworn in as deputy sheriffs, to resist any hostile movement of the anti-Chinese party.
The Victoria, B. C., Colonist says, the miners on Granite creek, 66 miles from Hope, are making from \$30 to \$50 a day. There are 300 men in the district. Flour is worth \$3.50 per sack, bacon 25c to 30c per pound, beef 10c to 12c, and sugar 20c. A recent arrival at Victoria brought \$5,000 worth of dust with him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KELLY'S RESTAURANT.—In rear of saloon. Meals at all hours. Best table in town.

P. BYRNES.—Boots and Shoes made to order. Main Street Edmonton. Opposite BULLETIN office.

BELMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

TENDERS will be received by the trustees of the above district up to noon on Thursday, November 5th at the houses of either of the undersigned for the
Coiling of the school house, size 16x24, with dressed lumber.
Also for the work of making an assessment of the district for the purpose of levying a school tax to defray the expenses of the current year.

HUGH McKAY,
JOHN KIRKNESS,
Trustees.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.—Near Norris & Carey's store, Edmonton. Horse-shoeing and General Jobbing. Terms cash. EDMUND LYONS.

LOST.—In April last, a roan bull calf, one year old, tips of ears and point of tail on. Finder is requested to return to undersigned, when a reward of \$5 will be paid. A. GROAT.

LOST from a rig standing in front of Kelly's saloon on the evening of Saturday, October 3rd, a Black Bear Skin and black, double-breasted Rubber Overcoat. Finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving same at BULLETIN office. D. Maloney.

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT COURT.
EDMONTON DIVISION.—The sittings of the above court will be held in the public school house, Edmonton, on Monday, November 16th, 1885.

L. J. MUNRO,
Clerk of the court.

ROYAL MAIL AND STAGE LINE
making weekly trips between Calgary and Edmonton. Leaves Calgary every Friday morning, making close connection with the train which leaves Winnipeg on the preceding Tuesday morning, and arrives at Edmonton on the following Tuesday evening. Leaves Edmonton on Friday morning and arrives at Calgary on the following Tuesday. Passage \$25; 50 lbs. baggage free. Express matter addressed in care of the undersigned will be forwarded without delay, and the advance charges paid by us. Rates, 10 cts. a pound from Calgary. LEESON & SCOTT, mail contractors, Calgary.

WATCHMAKERS.

Leave your Watches with
W. L. WOOD, ESQ.,

At the Hudson's Bay store, where they will be forwarded to McIntyre & Davidson for repairs.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.
J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. Belmont: October 18, November 1, 15, 29, December 13, 27. Sturgeon: Nov. 8, Dec. 6. Clover Bar: October 25, Nov. 22, Dec. 20. Fort Saskatchewan, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 13. No morning service at Edmonton on the days on which services held at Fort Saskatchewan.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, OCT. 31, 1885.

The Star remarks that when the Montreal city council answered the Herald's statements as to its mismanagement of the health affairs of the city by banishing it from the council chamber and city patronage, the inference is that they had no other answer to make.

ONTARIO can boast of a truly great man. His name is George Laidlaw. His greatness consists in his refusal of a presentation which some of his ardent admirers were desirous of making him, "as a slight token," etc. As a social reformer Mr. Laidlaw takes front rank. The most remarkable feature of the affair is that it was a case in which an Ontario man refused an offer of nothin' for nothin'.

It may be taken for granted now that Riel will not be hanged. At once the delicate question arises, if he, the leader and instigator of the revolt, is not hanged, how is it possible with any regard to justice to hang the Indians lately sentenced to death at Battleford, who committed the acts for which they are sentenced to death at least indirectly at the instigation of Riel. It is strange justice that lets the principal go and hangs the secondaries. Or is the whole of this rebellion trial business to become a farce.

A RUSSIAN professor has invented a language which is intended to be used for trade purposes the world over. Its advantage is its simplicity, and consequent ease with which it can be learned. This is not a new idea. The Chinook of British Columbia is a precisely similar institution for a precisely similar purpose. But what is more wonderful, among the Indians of the plains, the various nations of whom speak languages as different as English and French, is a universal sign language, by which members of the different nations can carry on trade or exchange information without uttering a word, merely by movements of the hands and arms.

It has long been a mystery how a comparatively small population of effete Turks could hold the large Christian populations of the various provinces of European Turkey in abject servitude as they did. The Christians were beyond compare the nobler race, the best soldiers and the most numerous, and yet they never achieved independence until assisted by foreign power. A few weeks ago two of these former Turkish provinces, now semi-independent states, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, declared for union with each other without saying by your leave to their Turkish superior. At once the surrounding states, Roumania, Servia, Montenegro and Greece, all formerly Turkish provinces and now holding their independence under a European guarantee, proceed to arm and prepare for war upon the new sister state of United Bulgaria. They are all willing to fight Turkey should she interfere in the family quarrel, but it must be evident that the task of holding in subjection a people so ready to quarrel among themselves was comparatively easy for a united power such as Turkey. It is the old story—A house divided against itself cannot stand.

In an attempt to justify the North-West policy of the present government by abusing that of the preceding one, the Regina Leader asks: "What would the North-West have been had 54,000,000 acres been carved out of it?" That being the amount which it asserts Mr. Mackenzie had appropriated for C.P.R. purposes. It may be well to remember that the odd sections throughout the North-West, whether accorded railway facilities or not, are reserved from settlement by the present administration towards paying the cost of the railroad—some 63,000,000 acres at the lowest calculation. If it were wrong—as it certainly was—for Mr. Mackenzie to reserve 54 millions how is it right for the present administration to reserve 63 millions? In an article dealing with the present reservation of odd sections by the present government it says: "Remember these evils must be removed before the North-West can prosper. Here we are trying to make the desert blossom and more than half of every township is practically a law enforced desert." This condition of affairs it may be well to remind the Leader is identical—barring nine million acres—with what it would be had Mr. Mackenzie carved out 54,000,000 acres. If the Leader desires to be non-partisan, it should not attempt to screen the present government from its own condemnations of its course by throwing slurs on the former government for having made the same mistakes or perpetrated the same wrongs.

\$1 AN ACRE.

It will be remembered that in March last, upon the reception of some of the decisions of the land board in regard to squatters' claims here, a meeting was held in the school house to give expression to the feelings of the people in regard to these decisions. The first request of the meeting was that squatter's claims be recognized, and the second that the price of pre-emptions and purchased lands to them be \$1 an acre, on the ground chiefly that as the government had sold adjoining land to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company at that price, it was not right to charge actual settlers more than the company which only agreed to procure settlement. At the time it was held by some of the local truly loil that such a meeting making such a request must be in the nature of things seditious, and that it would be right—if it were possible—to arrest those who were so bold as to make such an insolent request. About this time events transpired which drew the attention of both people and land board to other and more pressing matters than the price of pre-emptions, but now when the excitement is over and the prospect of pre-emptions having to be paid for looms up again, from every part of the country comes the demand that not only squatters, but all settlers—not only those removed from railroad facilities, but those within the railroad belt—not only squatters, but settlers who entered their lands in a land office and specifically agreed to pay \$2 an acre for their pre-emptions—be allowed them at \$1 an acre.

The demand is not without good reason. It was not put forward at the meeting of last spring because at that time special cases called for special and immediate attention, but now it is most advisable that throughout the length and breadth of the country, the people, the newspapers and the public men should bring what pressure they can to bear in the shape of strong, sound reasoning—now that we have a ruler who declares himself to be willing to listen to reason—in order that the settler be relieved of this \$1 or \$1.50 an acre extra direct tax upon his industry, and his own and the general prosperity. Some arguments apply to the country at large, some with particular force to particular districts, and it is for the people of each district to put forward by petition the reasons which apply most forcibly to them.

The interest of the country at large, of the North-West in general, and each locality and person in particular, is to have the waste land made as productive as possible as quickly as possible. In order that this may be accomplished settlers must go on and improve the land. To induce them to go on and improve ownership in the land is offered them, partly in consideration of residence and improvement of homesteads, and partly by purchase of pre-emptions. The pre-emption was in the first instance offered to the settler as an extra inducement to homestead rather than as a means of raising revenue for the government, and the original price of \$1 an acre was considered merely sufficient to guarantee good faith on the part of the settler and return to the government a proportion of the cost of surveys and management, having no relation whatever to the actual value of the land. It must be evident that as the price of pre-emptions is raised their value as an inducement to homesteaders—to settlement and improvement—is lowered, whether the price charged bears any relation to the value of the land or not, but, of course, in a greater degree where the land by distance from railroad, or other disadvantage, is of low value. It is not putting the case too strongly to say that every dollar accruing to the federal revenue from the increased price of pre-emptions loses the revenue at least an equal amount each year on other sources that would have been increased by increased settlement which was prevented by the extra pre-emption price. Take the case of the ordinary settler who has enough capital to purchase a yoke of oxen and wagon, a plow, harrow and load of lumber and some provisions, say \$500 in all; who works six months on his place and is obliged to avail himself of the privilege of living away from it six months in each year in order to procure the cash necessary to run it until the crop begins to pay. During the three years he—if

he has luck—works out 18 months, at say \$30 a month, out of which he saves \$25, or \$4.50 in the three years. In the best possible case he gets no return from his place until the second fall, eighteen months after he has taken it up. If after the sale of this crop, with the money he has earned he finds himself square with the world, he has done well. Supposing his crop of the third year clears itself—and it will seldom do more—the settler has to work the whole of both the second and third winters of his three years to get enough money to pay the government for his pre-emption at \$2 an acre. This calculation makes no allowance for sickness, inability to procure work, accident or loss of crop, any of which are liable to occur and prevent payment for the pre-emption, and yet it gives the position in which the very class of settlers to which the North-West should hold out special inducements find themselves—that is, young, energetic, ambitious, men of industrious and saving habits, the natural overflow of the population of Canada that it should be the business of Canadian statesmen to secure to Canada at almost any cost. It will be seen that the difference between one and two dollars an acre is a most serious one to men in this position. It may be said that they do not have to take pre-emptions unless they can afford to, but on the other hand it must be remembered that such men do not have to come to the North-West to make a living, and when they do come it is not to sit down on a patch of land like a Highland crofter to merely exist as long as the breathing power chances to remain. Men who have good educations, have been used to civilized society and comforts, and who can command good wages in civilization, do not come out on the bleak prairie and live alone in rude shanties on bread and bacon for three or four or more years merely because they like to. They come to work and struggle and suffer, so that at some future time they may have comfortable houses and valuable lands, and no stinted amount either, and when the bar of an extra \$1 or \$1.50 an acre on their pre-emptions is placed in their way they stay away, as they have done for the past three years, and by over-greed the government has lost revenue and the country improved.

Supposing, however, that the settler is able to pay for his pre-emption, and is not compelled to endure hardship in order to do so. There are few if any North-West settlers, during their first five or six years residence in the country, who put any money in the bank. Whether they are doing well or ill, have much or little money, every cent they get goes into the land in the shape of improvements of one kind or another. Both choice and necessity lead to this, and every dollar of cash taken from the actual settler in payment for his pre-emption is a dollar taken from the work of increasing the productivity of his claim. The one great need of the agricultural industry in the North-West is capital for its development, and yet in this way it is deprived of capital at a time when every dollar has triple value.

But while it would be good public policy to make the price of pre-emptions all over the country \$1 an acre, throughout the greater part of the country the extra \$1 is nothing more than a piece of unjustifiable extortion. Reasons from a government standpoint may be put forward in support of the extra price for land made specially valuable by the railroad, but every reason that carries weight in that regard is an additional reason why land not so benefited should not be increased in price. That the farming interest in the whole Saskatchewan country has been injured rather than benefited by the construction of the railroad is what most of the farmers assert, nor is the assertion so far from the fact as the eastern observer might think. Before the railroad was built the farmer in the Saskatchewan country commanded the local market for farm produce, and to the Saskatchewan all the western immigration was tending. Upon the building of the railroad his produce was subjected to eastern competition, and his prices were lowered without his receiving any compensating advantage in ability to export, or increased immigration. The railroad is near

enough to allow the importation of flour, and not near enough to allow the exportation of wheat. It is near enough to attract the immigrants that would otherwise have made their way to the Saskatchewan settlements, and too far away to allow the immigration along the line to benefit them. True it has reduced the price of supplies required by the farmers, but not in proportion to the reduction in the price of flour, which at Edmonton, before the railroad was built, commanded \$10 per sack and now will bring no more than \$4 to \$4.50. The way the railroad benefits the farmer is illustrated by comparing the rates between Winnipeg and Calgary on flour and agricultural machinery. Flour, the farmers' product, is brought at 50 cents per 100 pounds, agricultural machinery, the farmers' requirement, at double first-class rates, \$4.18 per 100 pounds. While the railroad has lowered the price of produce it has not at the distance of 200 miles increased the selling price of the land as along the railroad line. The position of the Saskatchewan farmer is that while the railroad has decreased the price of his crops as much as it has decreased the cost of his supplies, it has not increased the price of his land and yet his land is doubled to him in price on account of its having been built. If the high pre-emption price is a hindrance to settlement along the railroad, how much more must it be along the Saskatchewan.

If anything were wanted to show that \$2 is an exorbitant price for pre-emptions, at least outside the railroad belt, the dealings of the government with the colonization companies is sufficient proof. These companies are allowed the purchased lands within their tracts at \$1 an acre in consideration of their putting on settlers, then why should not the settler himself receive the same terms? To procure settlement the companies are offered this inducement. Then if it is a reasonable and proper inducement to offer a company, why is it not as proper an inducement to offer an individual settler? It is a strange policy which allows a company of eastern speculators land at \$1 and charges actual settlers, men who have risked and endured everything, twice as much. Such a policy may bring speculators but not settlers, and yet the speculator can make nothing without settlers, who are kept away by this policy of speculation. The policy of a high price for settlers' land defeats itself at every point. It cannot be altered too soon.

ROSS BROS.

STOVES & TINWARE.

COAL AND WOOD COOK STOVES,

NEW JEWEL BASE BURNERS,

GLOBE HEATERS,

BOX STOVES,

GRANITE IRON-WARE,

PRESSED TINWARE,

LAMPS,

HARDWARE,

COAL OIL

More goods to arrive shortly.

WANTED!

If the Hon. Minister of the interior belongs to the school of very practical politics which he claims to be must be more than pleased to find the people of the North-West so thoroughly in accord with him in this respect. Everywhere he has been saluted with addresses setting forth the matters which at the time were uppermost in the minds of the people of each place as their requirements. Mr. White has repeatedly declared that the object of his visit is to find out what the people of the North-West want—and he is finding out. The demands made are in the last degree practical, and by no means limited. So unlimited indeed that the Manitoban which declared repeatedly that the people were perfectly satisfied, is driven to exclaim "They want the earth!" and certainly in some instances they seem to have taken the advice of the farmer's wife in the Hoosier school-master, "While you're gettin', git a plenty."

The first salute was from the Winnipeg board of trade, which was very practical and definite in its request for the termination of the celebrated disallowance policy.

The Regina Leader publishes a revised North-West platform as follows: 1. Representation in the federal parliament and provincial organization. 2. A share of public money bearing some proportion to the large amount of taxes we pay into the federal treasury. 3. The settlement of the odd and even sections alike. 4. No sale of hay lands to speculators unless where there is abundance of hay. The hay of the government sections where hay is scarce should be for the surrounding settlers. 5. The abolition of exemptions—all exemptions—from taxation. 6. The price of pre-emptions to be lowered from \$2.50 to \$1 an acre. 7. Protection to the North-West farmer by securing him the North-West market. 8. A more liberal homestead law for persons in and near towns. 9. Quarantine regulations respecting horses crossing from the United States territories here. To this the deputation of Regina citizens added: 10. That the C.P.R. should be made to carry spark arrestors on every engine, and plough a fire break ten feet wide at each side of the track. 11. That the cancelled sections should be opened for settlement on the same terms as a section that had never been entered on. Also an addition to the Leader's plank 6, asking that homesteaders be allowed the choice of securing their pre-emptions either by tree planting or by re-homesteading.

The people of Qu'Appelle sized up their wants as follows: 1. Representation in the Commons and senate. 2. That the money voted by parliament for expenditure in the North-West Territories be expended by the representatives of the people at the North-West Council, and not by the lieutenant-governor as at present. 3. Power to the North-West council to arrange as occasion requires electoral districts. 4. A system of responsible government for the North-West Territories and the setting aside as a province of the provisional district of Assiniboia at as early a date as possible. 5. Railway accommodation north and south of the Canadian Pacific railway—into the fertile belt proper—and the granting of sufficiently liberal aid for the construction of such life giving highways. 6. Liberal interpretation of the land laws in the interests of the settler. 7. That the system of pre-emptions be abolished and the odd numbered sections thrown open for settlement. 8. A change in the present obnoxious liquor permit system. 9. The distribution of the North-West mounted police force, and not the centralization of the same as at present. 10. The prompt settlement of all grievances of the country. 11. A policy generally to be adopted by the government broad and strong so that the people of the North-West territories may stand on the same footing with confederated Canada.

The Calgary Herald suggests the following as the requirements of that locality: 1. The reduction of the price of pre-emptions. Land is not worth \$2.50 an acre in this country. 2. The exchange of the cultivation provisions in the homestead act for provisions allowing small ranchers to obtain their homesteads upon the amount of unincumbered stock possessed, and not upon the amount of acres broken or cultivated. 3. The admission of settlers' stock free of duty as is the case with lease-holders. 4. Constituting the lands agent at Calgary an officer for granting small cattle leases—say 640 acre leases—to small ranchers. 5. The cancelling of all unstocked leases. 6. The abolition of any but a nominal hay tax—sufficient to pay for registration of claim. 7. Holding odd numbered sections either for homesteading or sale. 8. The abolition of the land board at Winnipeg and the settlement of disputes concerning land by the ordinary judicial courts. 9. Representation and provincial autonomy. 10. A share of the public funds proportionate to that of the provinces. 11. Appeal in all criminal cases where the penalty is over \$200 or six months, to the full bench of stipendiary magistrates sitting at Regina. 12. The establishment of a patrol system throughout the district for the protection of stock and the prevention of prairie fires.

The modest requests of the Prince Albert

settlers which appeared in last issue are: That representation in the federal parliament be granted; That a local legislature be formed; That the North-West Council be abolished; That the province of Saskatchewan be extended to Hudson's Bay and Prince Albert made the capital; That the provincial authorities be given control of government lands; That connection be given with existing railways and work commenced at the Prince Albert end, so as to provide employment for the farmers there; That an outlet to Hudson's Bay be opened up; That the charter of the Manitoba & North-Western be amended, and the road built to Prince Albert; That there be a court house and resident judge at Prince Albert; that the habeas corpus act be extended to the Territories; That sheriff's fees be assessed on an equal scale; That government buildings and militia and police barracks be centrally located; That there be no exaction of timber dues on wood for domestic and homestead purposes; That a money order office be established; That there be more frequent mail communication; That Prince Albert be made a port of entry; That public officials be appointed from amongst residents; That unoccupied Indian reserves be opened for settlement; That the Sioux be placed upon their reserves; and that the farmers be furnished seed grain for next year.

Edmonton, MacLeod and Battleford are yet to hear from, but will doubtless continue the illustration of practical politics to the full satisfaction of the hon. minister—if they don't make his head swim.

NOTICE.—The Book-Debts of John Sinclair and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co. have been handed to the undersigned for collection. Parties interested will please take notice and pay up. W. S. ROBERTSON.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 6.30 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA. J. H. Howard, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Sabbath school, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor, the Rev. Andrew R. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services at Edmonton, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p.m. Belmont: October 18, November 1, 15, 29, December 13, 27. Sturgeon: Nov. 8, Dec. 6. Clover Bar: October 25, Nov. 22, Dec. 20. Fort Saskatchewan, Oct. 18, Nov. 15, Dec. 13. No morning service at Edmonton on the days on which service is held at Fort Saskatchewan.

FOR SALE.

1 DOUBLE TOP BUGGY.
1 SINGLE " "
1 PHAETON (with tongue.)
1 SET LIGHT DOUBLE HARNESS.

Apply to
CHAS. STEWART.

NOTICE.

I am authorized to state to whom it may concern, that, "No objections to the report of the Land Board have been received from any of the Edmonton settlers, at the office of the Minister of the Interior, at Ottawa, and that the complaint as made will be considered."

per order,
P. V. GAUVREAU,
A. D. L.



CANADA.

By the Right Honorable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, G. C. B., Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

To all to whom these presents may come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING.

WHEREAS it is in and by the act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter twenty-seven and intitled "An Act further to amend the Indian Act, 1880," amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs may, when he considers it in the public interest to do so, prohibit by public notice to that effect, the sale, gift or disposal, to any Indian in the Province of Manitoba or in any part thereof, or in the North-West Territories or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge; and every person who after such notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General, sells or gives, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the section of country thus prohibited any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, shall incur a penalty of not more than two hundred dollars, or shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment, within the limits aforesaid, at the discretion of the Court before which the conviction is had:

Now Know Ye that I, the said Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, considering it to be in the public interest so to do, do hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the North-West Territories of Canada or in any part thereof of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the North-West territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the said act.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed these presents at my office, in the city of OTTAWA, this NINE TEENTH day of August, A. D. 1885.
JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent-General, Indian Affairs.

HOTELS.

GERALD HOUSE, Calgary, opposite C.P.R. depot—first-class accommodation—head-quarters for Edmonton travelers. A. R. Gerald, formerly of Farmers' House, Winnipeg, Proprietor.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL, REILLY & MARTIN, Proprietors. The Royal still continues to be the leading hotel in Calgary and no expense or pains on the part of the proprietors will be spared to keep it so. Table First-Class. Public patronage respectfully solicited.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

PROFESSIONAL.

W. WILSON, Dentist, Calgary, Stephen Avenue, two doors east of Skating Rink.

Dr LAGORGENIERE, Notary Public and Conveyancer; accounts collected. St. Albert, N. W. T. 42-y

GEORGE A. WATSON, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE. M. McCauley.

FURNITURE.—Bed Steads, Sideboards, Washstands, Cupboards, Chairs, etc. A large stock, extra quality. To be sold off cheap for cash, to make room for new stock. X. St. JEAN.

ROSS BROS., Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in new building next to J. A. McDougall & Co., Main street, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st Edmonton.

G. A. BLAKE, Licensed Auctioneer. All auction business attended to promptly. Best values always realized. Terms moderate. Parties desiring to dispose of Real estate, live stock, or any other property, will find it to their advantage to communicate with the above.

AGENCIES.

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company. Makers of the celebrated Halliday and Star windmills, which work up to 40 horse power, and all kinds of lift and force pumps.

Cochran plow company, of Brantford. Makers of the celebrated North West sulky gang plow, and every variety of walking plows. Also the Little Favorite, diamond point one horse cultivator.

Massey Manufacturing company. Makers of the Toronto cord binder, the Toronto mower, Massey mower and harvester and Sharp's horse rake.

Renfrew Fruit and Floral company, Waba Nurseries (the most northern nursery in Canada) growers of hardy fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and green-house plants, adapted for northern climate.

Sole agent for the Edmonton district,
G. A. BLAKE,
Belmont farm.

NOTICES.

\$1,000 TO LOAN, on first mortgage security. None other than a solid man need apply.
W. J. GRAHAM.

NOTICE.—All accounts due the undersigned, not paid before the 1st day of November next, will be placed in court for collection. THOS. SMITH.

LOST—\$10 REWARD.—From Edmonton some time in July last, a Sorrel Horse. Any person returning the same to the undersigned, or giving information that will lead to his recovery will receive the above reward. JAMES H. TOFIELD, Ft. Saskatchewan.

PETITION.

The following petition regarding a telegraph line direct to Calgary was circulated by Mr. A. Taylor, week before last and received the signature and emphatic approval of every person to whom it was presented. One point in favor of the support of both the Calgary and Battleford lines may be mentioned, in case of any future troubles in the Saskatchewan should the line be cut in one place communication could still be kept up. To the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

We the undersigned merchants and others, of Edmonton, pray for your favorable consideration of the following facts in favor of giving us telegraphic communication with the outside world, via Calgary, rather than as at present via Battleford:

1. The first 265 miles of the present route is without a settler. 2. Every year it is burned by sweeping prairie fires, which destroy the line, thus causing loss to the government and tedious and vexatious delays to the business of Edmonton. 3. Our interests are not in common with the settlements to the east of us, therefore little if any business is transacted with them. A line from here to Calgary, there to tap the C. P. R. telegraph system, would be of the greatest benefit to us and correspondingly to the government, for the following among many reasons: 1. Calgary is our shipping point and all of our business is transacted through it. 2. It is our mail route, and being the best as well as the most travelled trail in or out of Edmonton, offers superior facilities for repairing. 3. A local traffic can be built up which would pay the cost of repairing. 4. The distance is only 200 miles, 40 miles of which is already covered by telegraph line. 5. The important Indian agencies of Peace Hills, Bear Hill and Wolf creek are situated directly on it. 6. Prairie fires are very uncommon on the route, in fact almost unknown. 7. During the late rebellion its want was seriously felt, and it would have been a great power for good; it would be of the greatest military value should such an unfortunate event occur again. 8. Running north to south it would not be so liable to phenomena affecting telegraphing, such as electric storms in the winter and lightning in the summer.

For these reasons we would pray you to give us a telegraph line from Calgary to Edmonton via the present mail route."

The town treasurer of Brampton, Ont., died recently and on his books being examined was found to be short \$1,100 in his accounts with the town. He also owes some \$6,000 of funds that had been entrusted to him for investment.

United States papers are usually conceded to have a monopoly in outrageous headlines, but when the Manitoba Free Press heads the report of an execution "Jerked over Jordan" it breaks the corner badly.

The Queen Charlotte islands, off the coast of British Columbia, are estimated to be capable of supporting a population of a million. Their resources are arable land, timber, coal and fisheries.

The Hudson's bay observatories report that the cold last winter was not so intense at the stations in Hudson's straits and bay as in some of the settled districts of the North-West.

Edmund Holloway was recently found dead near Lytton, B.C., shot through the body in several places. Several parties have been arrested for complicity in the murder.

Cree Indians from the North-West have taken refuge in Montana, near Ft. Belknap. The U. S. authorities are at a loss to know what to do with them.

Two men were recently shot in Farewell, B.C., by a tough who fired his revolver through the window of a saloon. Neither wounds were serious.

The C. P. R. Co. have determined to establish in Montreal a permanent exhibition of the products of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

Lord Randolph Churchill is contesting central Birmingham with John Bright. If cheek is any guarantee of success Lord Randolph should win.

The Calgary Herald notices that the Indians in that vicinity are holding on to their treaty money to buy cartridges with it.

The Regina Leader has dropped the plank of opposition to second homesteading out of its platform. A good act.

Track is laid on the Manitoba and North-Western to Shoal lake, and will be completed to Birtle this fall.

The Calgary school rate is four mills on the dollar, at which rate \$1,500 will be raised for school purposes.

Gen. Strange lately had the bones of his left leg below the knee broken by the kick of a horse.

The Qu'Appelle half-breeds have presented a petition on behalf of Kiel to Hon. Thomas White.

The Republicans still hold a large majority in France.

Fifty-four new cases of small-pox in Montreal on Oct. 14th.

Britain is likely to declare war on Burnah shortly.

SNOW at McLeod on Oct. 10th.
Josh Billings is dead.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, Oct. 30th, 1885. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max	Min.
Saturday,	50	28
Sunday,	49	30
Monday,	38	29
Tuesday,	36	24
Wednesday,	36	28
Thursday,	33	28
Friday,	49	28

Barometer falling, 27.418.

BROWN & CURRY

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Des to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN

ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

THE

EDMONTON BULLETIN

Will enter upon its Seventh volume on November 1st.

Since its first publication it has been the fearless and unswerving supporter of the rights and interests of the North West in general and the Edmonton district in particular.

ALL the news, served up in the most compact form and of the latest date, has been and will continue to be its special feature.

Subscription, \$2 a year, strictly in advance.

FRANK OLIVER,
Proprietor.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

EDMONTON.

Des to inform their customers that they

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

LARGE STOCK

Of General Merchandise.

MORE TO ARRIVE

In a few days, which will be sold at

BOTTOM FIGURES, FOR CASH ONLY.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

LOOK OUT FOR

A. MACDONALD & CO.

[They are now

PREPARED TO DO THE THING FINE

VERY FINE—

IN THE

GROCERY,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, AND

BOOT & SHOE

LINE.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK SELECTED PERSONALLY

By one of the firm, who has just returned from the market.

CUSTOMERS WILL BE ASTONISHED

At our quotations.

CALL AND SEE IMMEDIATELY.

Butter, Eggs, Pork and Flour taken in exchange for goods.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

NOTICE

The CREDITORS of JOHN SINCLAIR, of Edmonton in Alberta territory, in the North West Territories of Canada, merchant, and of the late firm of John Sinclair & Co'y, and all others having claims against said John Sinclair or said late firm, are hereby notified that all assets of the said late firm having first been duly assigned to the said John Sinclair, he has this day executed a deed of assignment to me of all his property, estate and effects for the purpose of paying and satisfying rateably and proportionately and without preference or priority all the creditors of the said John Sinclair and the said late firm their just debts. And the said creditors, and others having claims as aforesaid, are further hereby notified to send by post, prepaid, or otherwise deliver to me the undersigned (assignee as aforesaid) care of James O'Brien & Co'y, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to my solicitor, George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton, Alberta territory, on or before the 1st day of November next their Christian names and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and in default thereof, and immediately after the said 1st day of November next, the assets of the said John Sinclair and of the said late firm will be distributed amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to claims of which notice shall have been given as above required, and I will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person of whose claim notice shall not have been received by me, or the said George A. Watson, at the time of such distribution.

Dated this 11th day of August, A. D. 1885.

DONALD FRASER,

GEORGE A. WATSON, Assignee.

Assignee's Solicitor.

NOTICE.



Claims of Half-Breeds and Original White Settlers, Province of Manitoba.

WHEREAS, since the completion of the allotment of the 1,400,000 acres of land set apart under the Manitoba Act to extinguish the Indian title of the Children of the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the Province of Manitoba, on the 15th July 1870, a large number of additional claimants have come and some are still coming forward with the evidence necessary to prove that they are children of Half-Breed heads of families and were residents in the province of Manitoba at the date mentioned.

And Whereas, the 1,400,000 acres set apart under the Manitoba Act as aforesaid have been exhausted by such allotment, and by Order in Council, dated the 20th of April, 1885 it has been decided to extinguish such additional claims known as "Supplementary Claims," by an issue of \$240.00 in scrip to each Half-Breed child entitled.

And Whereas, by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, the Half-Breed heads of families resident in the said Province on the date mentioned, and the "Original White Settlers," and the children of such settlers, as defined in the said Act, are each entitled to receive scrip to the extent of \$160.00.

And Whereas, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has deemed it expedient to limit the time within which all claims of the nature above specified may be presented; therefore

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the authority contained in the Order in Council above mentioned, bearing date the 20th April, 1885, all claims under and by virtue of the provisions of the said Order in Council, and the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 20, to "Half-Breed" and "Original White settlers" scrip that are not filed on or before the 1st day of May, 1886, with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, together with the necessary proof thereof, shall cease and determine.

By Order, A. M. BURGESS,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, May 22nd, 1886.